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WELLSBORO, Dec. 25, 1868.

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OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the Borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well-stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE, - - Proprietor.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout and is now a first-class house.

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S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. Van Campen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located. East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN, GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Jr.

G. W. BONNEY. B. C. AVERY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Price Reduced to $2.00 per Day. Meals 50 Cents.

Centrally located on the Terrace, corner of Pearl, near Main street. First-class accommodations are assured at the reduced prices.

BONNEY & AVERY - Proprietors.

Street Cars convenient from this Hotel to and from all parts of the city.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

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ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Class in every respect.

John Boezel - Prop'r.

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This House is new, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

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This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST., away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carrol Streets,

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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ATLANTIC HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT,

kept on the

EUROPEAN PLAN,

MAIN STREET SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.

G. W. SCHWENKE.

Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travlers.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

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FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,

UNION ST., OLEAN, N. Y.

E—U—R—O—P—E—A—N | —P—L—A—N

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Sample Rooms Attached to the House. Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers. Opp. Post Office and Public Park, looking East.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Dr. Duff,

A regular graduate of medicine, continues to devote special attention to all diseases of a Chronic,

PRIVATE and NERVOUS NATURE.

No matter who have failed, give him a call, his opinion costs nothing, his cures are radical, being for life, and effected with medicines prepared in his own labratory, pure, safe and reliable.

Pamphlets, "Manhood and Womanhood," Explains and Causes, 50 pages, at sealed free, by mail 2 stamps. Consultation at office or by mail free and invited. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 6 to 9 p. m. Sundays 2 to 5 p. m. Address, DR. DUFF, 179 East Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Stoves,

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CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Specht, Prop'r.

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

18 3m. ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Alfred Sturdveint

has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE,

where he is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

Hair Dressing.

HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, Frizes, &c., made to order in the most

DURABLE

and

LATEST STYLES.

Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

15 tf-m. MRS. JANE LUCAS.

W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Fish, Lard, etc.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

F. O. & A. WRIGHT. Proprietors.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

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Established in 1840.

Eureka Safety Power

h.p.	cyl.	ht.	space, wt.	price
2	3 x 4	4 ft	2 x 3 ft. 800	$150
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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Plantations. Send for Circulars. 15-19

SELECT POETRY.

Guide me in the Path of Right.

Father, all my soul goes out
 In a prayer of trust to thee!
Still the longing and the doubt
 Which do now abide in me.
Weak my strongest efforts are,
 Vainly seek I for the light
That for me doth shine afar;
 Guide me in the path of right.

Guide me, Father, lest I stray
 Far from thoughts of heaven and thee;
Keep me in the narrow way,
 How'er rough that way may be.
What care I though feet may bleed,
 If at last I gain the light
Unto which the path doth lead?
 Guide me in the path of right.

Father, ever be my guide!
 Then, what'er my trouble be,
Peace will still with me abide,
 Clearly I my way will see.
Be thou as the cloud by day
 As the flaming fire by night,
Ever pointing out the way
 Of the Christian's path of right.

Father, how my spirit thrills
 As I speak thy hallowed name!
I can bear the myriad ills
 That beset my earthly frame,
I can put the tempter's wiles
 And his every snare to flight,
If the Father on me smiles,
 Guiding me in paths of right.

—*Eliot Ryder.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Detective's Story.

The Keokuk Constitution.

"*Oxp—Nevy ws hzqfwsh nvrlzy tg 127 Urir hgivvg.*"

There it was, in italics, half way down the "personal" column of the *Herald*, conspicuous only *for its singular* and most aggravating combination of letters and figures, the sole clue to the whereabouts of the gem I had been after for over a week, scarcely resting, eating or sleeping in my anxiety to secure the reward offered in a heavy burglary case—and something else.

That "something else." Ah! my heart sank within me as I flung aside the enigmatical puzzle before me, and leaning back in my chair gave myself up to the gloomy reveries of the past. Edna Dayton—how I loved her! How fair and beautiful as a summer's idyl had been the week in which I had met her, had loved her, and had been told that my affection was returned! How well I remember the bitter parting—a hopeless one it seemed to me—when I learned my fate from her father's lips, and passed down the brown stone steps of the Dayton mansion, wondering if the inclination of moneyed men toward stone residences was not caused by the existence of a similar hard material in that part of the human anatomy known as the heart.

I was a poor man, he said, and the profession of a detective was a precarious one. His daughter loved me; he could not deny that—but she was his only child, and her wealth and position demanded a match with some social equal. He would not break her heart by absolutely refusing to sanction our engagement, but if within a year, I could secure a fortune of $25,000 and a lucrative business, and Edna was still of the same mind—well, he would consider it.

Twenty-five thousand dollars! I grew sick at the thought of the condition imposed, upon which I was to purchase my future happiness. In the reception of a meagre salary, and utterly unknown, where was I to raise this amount? And what business capacity had I, the son of parents who had given me every luxury, and neglected a practical education until a crash came that left us homeless and in penury?

Day and night for over a month I brooded over my sorrows, and then one day I was aroused into renewed life by the reception of a formal but courteous note from Mr. Dayton, requesting my immediate attendance at the mansion.

My feet winged as I hastened to the house of my loved Edna. What did it mean? Had he relented? Was Edna sick, or did business await me at the pleasure of my hard-hearted censor? I was ushered into the library, where I found the old gentleman in an intense state of excitement pacing the floor, the window broken in, papers and boxes scattered about the apartment, and a safe in the apartment broken open.

I stared at him in amazement.

"You seem agitated, Mr. Dayton," I ventured to suggest.

"Agitated! agitated, sir! I am wild.—Late last night or early this morning, burglars entered this apartment by means of yonder window and broke open the safe. When I came down this morning I found affairs as they are now, and nearly $100,000 in money, bonds and jewelry gone."

I stared mutely. The immensity of the robbery petrified me.

"No," he thundered, coming to a full stop. "I have no confidence in a police force which fails to protect a house from such an audacious burglary and expects one-half the booty for its return. Here is the room and yonder is a list of the stolen property. I believe you are honest, and I leave the entire affair in your own hands. Call upon me for whatever money you require in an attempt to recover the property or to detect the thieves. If you succeed within the month I will pay you thirty thousand dollars. If you fail I will pay your expenses for the month and place the case in other hands. Are you satisfied?

I gasped spasmodically. Thirty thousand dollars! A fortune—more than the price of my happiness! And then the pride of my profession came to my aid, and I told him that I should succeed.

I examined the apartment. The burglary had been effected very simply, apparently. Edward, the footman—a tall, lank specimen of humanity—had heard a noise in the night in the library, but had paid no attention to it, as Mr. Dayton was in the habit of writing very late, and he thought it was his employer.

What puzzled me most was the means of entrance and egress adopted by the burglar or burglars. The library was fully fifteen feet from the ground, had a bay window, and, except the broken pane of glass, there was not the slightest sign to show how the window had been gained. A ladder would have done it, but no marks of a ladder, no signs of footsteps, exhibited themselves in the damp ground, wet from recent rains.

I was sorely puzzled. I examined the servants one by one, but could find no clue to justify the slightest suspicion of complicity in the affair on their part.—The work had evidently been done by scientific burglars, and they had worked at their leisure.

I inquired into the antecedents of Edward the footman; but Mr. Dayton averred that he would allow no suspicion to rest on so faithful a servant to the family. I resolved to inquire more about him, however, but I found nothing against the man, and temporarily dismissed him from my mind as having no connection with the case.

"You heard no noise on the night of the robbery?" I inquired of Mr. Dayton.

"None. I slept unusually sound last night."

I went away thoughtfully, for I had found in the library an empty bottle which, from the scent, I knew to have contained chloroform, and I had noticed the marks of muddy boots leading from the apartment, while around the window none were to be seen. The glass too, had been broken by a quick blow, not cut out. Altogether, it was a most mysterious piece of business.

I watched all dives frequented by the cracksmen of the city, and worked like a beaver. I could not obtain a clue to the perpetrators of the daring burglary, and, after three days of unremitting toil, I was considering if it would not be as well to call in professional assistance, when the advertisement in the *Herald* at the head of this story attracted my attention. Instinctively I divined some connection with the "crooked" business, and whether it referred to my case or not, I resolved to ascertain its meaning.

I went down to the *Herald* office that morning, and introducing myself, attempted to obtain some description of the person who had handed in the advertisement. The clerk stated that it had been received by mail, in a letter inclosing the amount requisite for its insertion in the paper. "Could I see the original copy?" He would see; and a message was sent to the composing room. Luckily, the copy had been preserved. It was written in a disguised hand on a little scrap of paper. I asked leave to obtain it, and, permission being granted to me, I returned to my room at once.

I pored over the cipher for a long time, and, discouraged at my inability to make out one word of it, was finally about to abandon it, when I chanced to look at the reverse side of the paper. There were figures and words on it, and I read, "United States bonds, $10,000," and other memoranda, indicating that it had been a loose wrapper for valuable papers.

Then I knew that the advertisement bore an important relation to the robbery.

And so until the day upon which the story opens I was unable to make head or tail of the secret enigma.

So wearied was I that I fell asleep with my head upon my desk, and I did not awaken until noontime. It is wonderful how a brief repose will clear the mind. I took up the paper with renewed energy, and a bright idea flashed over me.

Simple as it was, I had not thought of it before. The entire message was written on the substitution of letters, based on the reversal of the alphabet. Instead a, z, the last one, was substituted; instead of b, y was used; the alphabet reversed was the key to the solution of the puzzle.

I gave utterance to a shout of joy, for, following out the theory, it read:

"Larry, meet me Saturday night at 127 Fire street. NED."

And "Ned," or Edward was the name of Dayton's footman. I began to see a very large mice. But Fire street—there was no such thoroughfare in the city, and I was "flooded" again.

Gradually, however, the thought occurred to me on the basis of reversal and opposites adopted by the sender of the message, why should not "fire" mean "water," its direct reverse?

I dashed down the stairs, and, hailing a cab (for I did not forget that it was Saturday, and that evening was the appointed time for the meeting of the two burglars, if such they were), I soon had reached Water street.

Vacant! Number 127 was an empty lot!

I paused, disappointed, and dismissed the vehicle, again having recourse to the puzzling enigma! So near the solution, and yet doomed to be balked at the last, and—

A sudden inspiration of renewed energy, and I had forgot the last link in the chain of evidence! There had been reversals in the order of numbers from one to ten, as the letters of the alphabet, and 127 meant 1804.

I looked at my watch; three o'clock. I went to the nearest local telegraph office, and sent the following dispatch to the Chief of Police.

"Send to this office three efficient men in citizens' clothes."

I signed my name, lit a cigar, and awaited the arrival of evening and my companion officers.

It was dark when we reached the place for the meeting appointed for the two men. It was a vile groggery, kept by a woman, and a resort for the very lowest class of ruffians. I had put on a felt hat and a pair of false whiskers, and I entered the bar-room, having first placed my men in advantageous positions on the outside.

Within half an hour there entered an old woman, veiled, bearing some bulky object under her cloak. She made a sign to the woman behind the bar, and went into the next room. I caught sight of her feet as she passed through the door; they were encased, not in shoes, but in men's boots. I went quickly to the bar, and made a sign to the woman.

"Is Larry in there?" I inquired in a loud voice, pointing to the other apartment.

She looked at me sharply, and then replied in the affirmative.

"Keep any body that comes out," I said, significantly. "We are going to divide the swag."

And I opened the door.

There was no one in the first room, but in the second, by a table, on which lay a large tin box, was my game—Larry, the burglar, and a tall, spare form in female attire, with veil thrown back, and terrified face, and the footman, Edward.

"You can drop on that little dodge, gentlemen," I said, quietly whipping out a brace of revolvers. "The house is surrounded, and any resistance will only make it worse for you. Larry, open that door."

He unbolted the rear door under the silent, persuasive eloquence of my revolver, and the three officers entered.

Need I tell the rest? Edward, the footman, had admitted his accomplice into the house and had chloroformed his employer. He had kept the booty hidden in his room, not daring to go out to communicate with his pal, except as has been seen, for fear he was watched.

The property had not been disturbed but justice was cheated, for both the men escaped before conviction, and were never heard of again. As for me, I quietly handed five thousand dollars to the department, resigned, engaged in business and married Edna.

"HEAD LIGHT."

The Standard Refuses to Sell Oil Without Knowing its Destination.

From the Pittsburgh Leader of last week.

It was stated on Duquesne way yesterday that the Standard Oil Company had refused to sell Mr. Leo Oppenheimer, the oil broker, a certain quantity of oil, although he had tendered the greenbacks for it on the spot.

A reporter immediately went in search of Mr. Oppenheimer, met the gentleman rushing frantically down Eighth street, and hemmed him in between a couple of salt barrels:

"Mr. Oppenheimer, I understand the Standard company refused to sell you oil this morning, although you had tendered the cash on the spot for it?"

"Yes; I went to Mr. C. L. Goodwin, the agent, this morning, to buy two carloads of head-light oil, but he refused to sell oil to the west without knowing its destination. Of course I was indignant, and asked him what difference it made to him where the oil went so he got the cash for it. He replied that it made a big difference to his concern where the oil was going to, and said he wouldn't sell a barrel to a broker without knowing its destination."

"Well, you didn't tell him and didn't get the oil?"

"No, I thought it was an outrage to ask a man to show his message or tell where it was going so long as he paid for it. The reason of it is, the Standard wants to control the market and keep others out in the cold."

With these few remarks Mr. Oppenheimer bolted down the street with his indignation newly revived.

SENATOR BLAINE, in a letter to Wendell Phillips, lifts the currency question to a point where we can get a better view of it than any we have lately had from leading men. He shows that the Bourbon Democracy of the south encourage the fiat money Democracy of the North in their repudiation schemes under the guise of giving the people money, deliberately for the purpose of impairing the credit of the Government, and thereby fostering repudiation. The Southern people own no bonds. Those who were in the rebellion came out bankrupt, and have been in an impecunious condition ever since. The South could not be assured of any fact more gratifying to their feeling of resentment, and more in accordance with what they regard their interest, than the repudiation of the national debt. Any policy which leads to this result is at once accepted by the Southern people. They can see when political dogma means repudiation much quicker than the Northern people, and therefore it is that the South now encourages the Greenback idea of paying the national debt.

THE real friends of the working men are those who insist on having honest money in circulation, and not those who clamor for currency that would foster speculation, increase the power of capital, and cheat the laborer out of part of his hire. Workingmen have nothing to do with the manipulation of the money market, nor do they profit by fluctuations of value. They have their labor to sell, and they want conditions which will give steady employment to industry and a fixed value to the money which they receive for their labor. In fluctuations of price, labor is the last to rise and the first to fall. It is a comodity that cannot be held for a rise, like cotton, wheat or stocks but must be sold every day. Therefore, workingmen, so far as they are real workingmen, cannot be speculators, and are unable to take advantage of conditions favorable to speculators. A currency that has no fixed value stimulates speculation, and so cannot be favorable to workingmen.—*Boston Herald.*

THE LION.

A Small Chunk of Natural History for Very Young Readers.

The Detroit Free Press.

"What is this?"

"This is a lion, called by some the king of beasts. Take a sharp look at him, so you may hereafter tell a lion from a mule."

"What, now, is the real color of the lion?"

"Their natural color is tawny. Where you see one fixed off with red, white and blue you may be assured that some of the circus performers have been painting him."

"Lions are very strong, are they not?"

"So they are. It is a pity that their strength cannot be used in drawing street cars."

"Are there any wild lions in this country?"

"Not very many; but then we'd advise you to get into the house as soon as night comes."

"Where do the lions live?"

"Africa is the home of the lion. He has every chance to spread himself there; the nights are so warm that he doesn't have to draw his tail into his den for fear of frost."

"Can a lion carry off an ox?"

"It is said that he can, but it would be far better for the ox to carry himself off before the lion got hold of him. There isn't much doubt that a full grown lion could trot off very easily with a sheep or rabbit."

"Does a lion ever attack a white man?"

"Very rarely. When a man is home at reasonable hours, keeps plenty of wood split, buys his wife four hats per year and votes our ticket, he is not often disturbed by lions. They walk right past him to grab one o' those fellows who will never lend his wheelbarrow or snow shovel, and whose sidewalk is in need of repairs."

"Do lions roar very loudly?"

"Yes. The sound is almost as loud as that of a dish-pan falling off its nail at night."

"Why do they roar?"

"Naturalists differ about that. Some say he roars to let other denizens of the forest understand that he is on deck and ready to argue matters, while others assert that he roars because he has nothing else to do—just as Congressional speeches are made. The roar won't hurt you however, and no matter how they decide it."

"Have you any idea that a lion could catch a horse?"

"Yes, unless he stubs his toe, or stops to pick up a tender and juicy child for luncheon."

"Can a man look a lion out of countenance?"

"That depends. Some of the modern defaulters and officeholders could look a lion out of countenance, with one eye shut. In ordinary cases it is better for the man who tries the experiment to be up a tree."

"Can a lion vanquish the elephant?"

"If the elephant had sore eyes, and had been spreeing around all night, and the ague was kind o' hovering up and down his backbone, a lion would be apt to do so."

"Can a lion ever be tamed?"

"Never. After one has been jolted around the country with different circuses for twenty years, sold at bankrupt sale a dozen times, fed on shin bones and shavings, and poked up with hot crowbars, he no sooner gets out of his cage than he eats ten or fifteen people and half-kills as many more. You will always see an account of it in the papers just before the menagerie comes around to show."

Explosion at Derrick City.

We clip the following from the Bradford *Era* of the 3d inst:

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a terrible boiler explosion occurred at the Buffalo Oil Co's well No. 3, on the Mason farm. David McClosky, who happened to be near the boiler house at the time, is badly scalded about the face and body, from which his recovery is doubtful.—The cause of the explosion was no doubt from high pressure of steam.

It appears that the superintendent had been steaming up for the purpose of *drawing the tubing.* After putting some wood in the fire-box he went with his men to the tool-house for the ropes, &c., and was about returning when the boiler "went up," leaving nothing except a part of the crown-sheet where it had been standing. Pieces of the sheet were driven at least three hundred yards, and the surrounding lease is covered with the *debris.* McClosky, who got hurt, is a wood-chopper, and had been sent to the well with a dinner-pail for one of the hands. He is a young man, about twenty-five years of age, and has no relatives in the oil regions. Everything possible is being done to alleviate the poor fellows sufferings.

The citizens of Derrick city and Gilmor were terribly shocked by the concussion. The Superintendent is of the opinion that the explosion was caused from Nitro-glycerine being secreted in the boiler, and claims a piece of a tin shell was found in the debris.

IN A certain town in Connecticut, an elderly maiden lady, who kept a school, sent a little girl home, because she, the elderly maiden lady, had heard on good authority that there was sickness in the house. Next morning the little girl put in an appearance, with her finger in her mouth, and swinging her sun-bonnet by the strings, said, bashfully: Please, Miss, ma said to tell you we have a little baby at our house, but you needn't be afraid, for it ain't catching."

SEVEN of the ten blast furnaces of Pittsburgh are in full operation.

The Funny Things We Do.

Have you ever reflected upon the very many funny things we do, for which we can give no particular reason? How is it that we do not give five cheers, four cheers, two cheers, one cheer? Why is it that we give three cheers and no more? Who can tell? Why is it that the majority of people use the right hand in preference to the left, and cannot help smiling at those who use the latter?

Why is it that a man cannot see a bundle of toothpicks wihout helping himself when he does not need them at all? Why is it that the small boy cannot let the thin waisted wasp fly in peace without furiously going for it with his new straw hat, or why is that the small girl always insists upon lugging home a kitten that has not even learned how to open its eyes? Why is it that when we ask how many days there are in a month we always say over to ourselves: "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November?"

Why is it that we turn to the right instead of the left, when the left is far more preferable, and if adopted would save many an accident on highway and railroad? The driver always sits on the right of his vehicle; in turning to the right he is fartherest away from the wagon he passes, and unless he is an expert, cannot tell how close he comes to the wheels of the man who passes him; whereas, if he turned to the left side he could look straight down, see to the fraction of an inch how close he was approaching an obstacle, and thus avoid it.

The engineer runs upon the right hand track, and sits upon the right hand side of his cab, the long, narrow locomotive, with its sand tower, belfry and smokestack in front of him, cutting off his out look and impeding his observation. He can view only his own track, while the opposite track, save at a distance, is almost wholly unseen by him. (On some railroads the reverse is the custom.) Custom, owing to causes we know not of, has established the curious precedents, and from observation and education we unwittingly do thousands of things that are, to say the least, funny, and that we cannot possibly explain.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

THE residum oil obtained by distilling petroleum is now efficaciously employed in currying and dressing leather. When the residum oil is of a specific gravity of about 880, it is used with tallow in the proportion of fourteen pounds of oil to sixteen pounds of tallow. By thus using such oil for this purpose, it so combines with the tallow as to carry it almost wholly into the skin, and so gives a good stuffing, imparting also greater elasticity and more permanent weight to the skin than other oils, besides rendering the leather more impervious to water and less liable to decay or gum. A mixture, consisting of fourteen parts of the residum oil to sixteen parts of tallow, with two or three parts of cod liver oil added, to make the compound more fluid and thus work easier, is found well adapted for dressing leather, though in cold weather less tallow is required.

Yellow Fever Incidents.

Here are two little incidents connected with the plague at New Orleans and Memphis, which we clip from our exchanges:

A boy came up in the *Picayune* office to insert a death notice last night:

He said to the gentleman having charge of the advertising department:

"Another one gone; that makes eight."

"What do you mean?" asked the gentleman.

The boy answered; "I mean that this is the eighth one of my family that has died—five brothers and three sisters. I wonder who will come next?"

"How many are left?"

"Only me," he replied, as he went out.

The Memphis Avalanche says:

There was a touching little scene on one of our streets yesterday. A kind-hearted lady was going to see a sick friend, when she heard her name called. Turning, she saw a slender girl, advancing toward her. As the child came nearer, the lady recognized in her the daughter of a neighbor who had died the day before, near the city. The little girl put her arms about the lady, and sobbing, said:

"You arn't afraid of me, are you?"

"Oh no, my dear," was the soothing reply.

"Everybody else is," said the poor child. "They won't come near me because papa died of fever, and we were with him, Mamma and I."

The little girl's heart was stung by the chilling repulsion which came to her in so deep a sorrow.

Curiosities.

A plate of butter from the cream of a joke.

The original brush used in planting the signs of the times.

A bucket of water from "All's well."

Soap with which a man was washed overboard.

The strop which is used to sharpen the water's edge.

The pencil with which Britannica ruled the wave.

A portion of the yeast used in raising the wind.

A dime from the moon when she gave change for the last quarter.

The saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow.

The hammer which broke up the meeting.

A buckle to fasten a laughing stock.

Eggs from a nest of thieves.

Hinges and lock from the trunk of an elephant.

A sketch from a politician's view.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 10, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HON. HENRY M. HOYT,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
HON. CHARLES W. STONE,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,
HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN I. MITCHELL, of Tioga county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
L. EMERY, Jr., of Bradford borough.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c.,
H. F. BARBOUR, of Smethport boro.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. L. ANDREWS, of Bradford boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
S. W. SMITH, of Liberty township.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
W. J. COLEGROVE, of Norwich twp.
N. W. ABBEY, of Smethport borough.

FOR AUDITORS,
O. D. VOSBURGH, of Liberty township.
J. J. ROBARTS, of Ceres township.

PLATFORM.—Opposition to all paper inflation and consequent depreciation. In favor of a currency of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power—the paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

HOYT ON FINANCE.

Professing to be an honest man, the candidate of an honest organization I favor honest money.

The volume of the currency should be regulated by legitimate demand, and not by the requirements of bankrupts and wild speculators.

The currency should be redeemable as early as the exigencies of the Government will permit, in the currency recognized by all civilized nations.

The contract of the Government should be held as sacred as the contracts of individuals, and the bonds, the evidence of its indebtedness, should be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the lender.—Speech at Butler, Sept. 2, 1878.

A CARD.

Having accepted the nomination to an important office on the Republican ticket, it becomes a difficult task to satisfactorily (either to myself or the party) perform the duties of editor of the party organ during the campaign. I therefore from this date resign all editorial connection or responsibility with the MINER until further notice. The editorial charge of the paper is left in able hands, and I am quite certain the interests of the readers will not suffer by my temporary withdrawal from the editorial chair. H. F. BARBOUR.
Smethport, Pa., Oct. 7, 1878.

THE ASSEMBLYSHIP.

There are probably very few people in McKean, aside from the particularly partisan democrats, who are not thoroughly contented in the belief that they are to be represented at Harrisburg the coming session by so able, true and earnest a representative as L. Emery, Jr. The principle wealth and staple of the county at this time is petroleum. There is enough of this product underlying our hills and valleys to supply the world for years to come, and to furnish employment for thousands of people in its production. Yet, owing to the blighting influence of a powerful monopoly which controls both transportation and the market, this product which should be a source of great wealth to the county and prosperity to every individual in it is made almost worthless. Mr. Emery is one of the pioneer producers of this northern field. He has from the first taken a decided stand against this monopoly, has fought it inch by inch, is to-day engaged in a death grapple with it that must either result in his ruin or the overthrow of the monopoly and consequent free traffic and free transportation for the third great staple of the world, upon which the prosperity of this county is so greatly dependent. It was because of Mr. Emery's position as one of the foremost and ablest antagonists of the monopolies that he was given the nomination in preference to so popular a citizen and satisfactory a representative as C. H. Foster had proven himself to be.

Mr. Emery is not a politician in the general acceptance of the term, and he is not a strict partisan, although always a republican in principle and antecedents. He will go to Harrisburg to represent and labor for the interests of his entire constituency. He is not entangled in any cliques or rings. He is not pledged to the service of Cameron or Wallace. As to State and National questions he can be trusted to act upon his judgment as to which is the right course to pursue to further the best interests of the party to which he belongs and the State. But primarily the great interests of his constituents will demand and receive his most zealous labors.

There should be no necessity to urge the support of Mr. Emery. He is entitled to and will undoubtedly receive the cordial support of every republican, and also of many democrats who are only desirous of sending to Harrisburg the man most capable and willing to further by wise legislation every material interest of his constituents.

IT APPEARS that the statement in our last issue that Mr. Brawley, democratic candidate for Prothonotary had possibly been a resident of McKean county two years was a mistake. We learn that he has resided in the county just about a year. We would not do an injustice to a stranger, hence this correction. He is simply a *yearling*—*nothing more.*

AS WAS expected, the result of the Congressional Conference was the renomination of Jno. I. Mitchell as our candidate for Congress. That he will be elected there should not be a shadow of doubt. He proved himself one of the ablest men in the House in the last session, and stands head and shoulders above his competitors in the field.

A SIMILARITY of name occasioned the erroneous statement in our last issue that the democratic nominee for Prothonotary was admitted to practice at this bar last term. We are informed that it was another man of that name. Mr. Brawley, the democratic candidate, was admitted, we understand, last December court—soon after taking up his residence in the county.

THE battle has begun. On Monday morning Lyman D. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney General of the State, filed bills in equity in the Supreme Court, citing numerous discriminations and unlawful acts of various railroad corporations and the United Pipe Lines, and praying for an injunction to prevent such actions in the future. The bill is principally against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and includes in its connections among others the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, and the McKean & Buffalo Railways.

THE New York *Tribune* is making it decidedly sultry for the Tilden conspirators who undertook to buy the Presidency in 1876. It has gained possession of the cipher telegrams with which the wires were loaded during the Electoral controversy, and having learned the key to the ciphers, is cruelly publishing them entire, with pertinent comments. There are about four hundred telegrams, and all pin the crime and guilt of that interesting period where it properly belongs—upon Tilden and his associate "reformers." The evidence is damning and indisputable.

THE MINER never "kicks" on a regular nomination provided the candidate is worthy and capable of filling the office. We accepted the withdrawal of Mr. Fuller in good faith, and believed him when he said his action was influenced by his own judgment as to the best interests of the party. The committee performed its legitimate functions in filling the vacancy thus made; and we feel it as much a duty, as well as pleasure, to support Mr. Andrews as if he had been nominated by the convention. We the more cheerfully give him our support, and believe him to be entitled to the hearty support of every republican from the fact of his more than ordinary capacity for the office. He is no doubt the most capable man for Sheriff on the three tickets. He is very popular at home, and highly spoken of by the best classes of citizens, and we only ask republicans throughout the county to abstain from prejudice until they make his acquaintance.

The October Victory.

The net result of the October elections is highly favorable to the Republicans. While every inch of ground was stoutly contested, and neither party made a general sweep, such gains as there are accrue altogether to the Republicans.

It is not known positively how the Indiana Legislature, which will choose successor to Voorhees, stands, but the chances are in favor of its being Republican, in which case we shall gain a Senator. To the Congressman gained in Colorado, we gained two in Ohio and probably three or possibly four in Indiana. With these results, the prospect of a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, hitherto so dubious, becomes again bright and cheering. In Ohio, where last year a Democratic Governor was elected by more than 22,000 majority, our friends have elected their State ticket by a majority variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000. In Iowa, though Democrats and Greenbackers combined against us, we more than hold our own, and in Indiana the Democrats less than hold theirs. West Virginia continues Democratic, as usual, though even there one of the Congressional districts is in doubt.

In view of the whole political situation—the distracting policy of the Administration; the doubts and fears about the extent of the Greenback defection; the depression of the times, for which the Republican party, as the party in power, has been held responsible—the result of the October elections is a remarkable proof of the vitality and cohesion of the Republican party. It is evident that the people look as confidently to it to steer the country clear of the Scylla of financial dishonor as they did to keep it from shipwreck in the Charybdis of rebellion. There is every reason for the Republicans of New York and of all the November States to thank GOD and take courage. Victory is clearly within our grasp if we but do our best to win it.—*Buffalo Express.*

Running State Enterprise.

(From the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.)

Mr. Isaac Kaufman, a gentleman largely interested in the construction of the Somerset and Johnstown railroad, and who had offered to subscribe one-tenth of the entire stock himself, has published a card, in which he says that the character of the Greenback movement has determined him and other capitalists interested in the enterprise to abandon it for the present. He says the organization now looming up is more dangerous to capital than the railroad strikers ever were. Here is a project that would involve an outlay of $300,000, a large proportion of which would go into the pockets of the working classes, but their hostility to capital is likely to delay the work indefinitely. A prominent capitalist of Shippensburg, Mr. Christain Long, who has large investments on the line of the road, and proposed to take $70,000 of the stock, either personally or through friends, agrees with Mr. Kaufman that this is not a safe time to undertake the work.

METHODISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

I am a Republican in principle, and I wish to see this party succeed in our State this Fall. I desire this, among many other reasons, because I honestly believe that it saved the Union in the dark hour of the Rebellion, and because the welfare of our Country, for years to come, can alone be committed with safety into its hands.

Is there any danger of its defeat? Suppose that I believe there is, what would patriotism call upon me to do? Ought I not to sound the alarm as far as my voice will reach? No one certainly will deny me this right, and I look upon it as a duty. Personally, I have nothing to gain or lose by the success of either party. Voluntarily, therefore, unbought by any price, or unswayed by any selfish motive, I write this paper.

I glory in my Church, in regard to the Rebellion. Certainly there is no brighter page in our Country's history than that furnished by Methodism. No Church did more to sustain the cause of the Union than she, pouring out her treasure abundantly, and sending hosts of her sons to bear the brunt of the battle, and to shed their blood to defend our Flag.

And I know that in my own immediate region, throughout the great State of Pennsylvania, and all over the Land, *there are hosts of Methodists*, especially in the Ministry, who believe, without doubting, in the sound principles of the Republican Party, and there is no price large enough to buy them from their allegiance.

Is there any attempt to swerve Methodists, and especially Methodist preachers, from their devotion to a great cause? It is said there is, and that the attempts will be continued more earnestly up to the very eve of the election.

Upon the belief that this report is true, I write and urge my brethren not to be false to their principles, and allow no unsound reason to influence them to vote for any man whose association, if not his record, proves that he holds views utterly antagonistic to those of the great Republican Party.

The reason has been urged, it is reported, and will be urged, it is supposed, again and again, especially upon Methodist preachers,—"Vote for the Hon. A. H. Dill for Governor, because he is the son of a Methodist preacher." So is another man the son of a Methodist preacher, and yet that same man was a Rebel in the South during the war. Suppose he was here now, and running for office, and that this reason was urged why Methodists of every class should vote for him, because he is the son of a Methodist *preacher.* Is there a Methodist layman, or preacher who would not scorn such a plea, who would not regard any man urging it as insulting him, and who would say to him,—"No, sir, I can never cast my vote for a Rebel." Is Hon. A. H. Dill a rebel? I do not say so. If he had been in the South during the war would he have acted as his brother did? I cannot tell. I can tell that at the North the Democratic Candidate for Governor did act with a party who sympathized with the South, opposed the war, and denied that the soldiers had a right to vote. How can any Methodist preacher, who is a Republican, though he has profound respect and the kindliest feeling for his honored father, vote for his Democratic son?

But Senator Dill is a member of the M. E. Church, therefore vote for him. Simply because a man is a Methodist is that a sufficient reason why some great public interest should be entrusted *to him?* Is it not possible for a Methodist to be right in heart but wrong in head? to have principles so false and pernicious that following them no interest would be safe, and with them fully in the ascendant the Ship of State would be forced on some Scylla or steamed into some Charybdis. Vote for A. H. Dill because he is a Methodist! That reason is slyly hinted at in one of our Methodist papers which says: "The State of Pennsylvania has never had a Methodist Governor." And I suppose if the writer of this sentence had presented his reasons plainly he would have said "Pennsylvania ought to have once a Methodist Governor—here is now a chance—vote for Mr. Dill." Why vote for him because he is a Methodist? The foolish notion may possibly enter the minds of some that a Methodist Governor would bring great honor to the Church and in some way build up her interests. The Church, when true to herself, seeks not her honor from men but from God, and her interests depend not on any political party but the presence of Christ in the midst of her. But even could a Methodist Governor of our State bring honor and aid to our Church, is the Methodism of Mr. Dill of that type to assure us of *such results?* *If it be, it* certainly has improved greatly of late years, for there were times when he paid no attention to the Church of which he was a member in name; not even attending her worship nor treating her pastor with the common civilities of life. Now, however, he is a great Methodist and Methodist people and especially Methodist preachers are called upon to ignore their sacred political principles and vote for him. Phsaw! "Something is rotten in the State of Denmark." And it looks very much like the *Methodism* of the Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is all put on for the sake of winning in the Gubernatorial Race. How can Republican Methodists vote for Mr. Dill? *Simply for the reason* that he is a Methodist, and a Methodist of such a doubtful kind, hoping if he be elected that he will bring honor and help to the Church? Can any loyal Methodist preacher vote for him? Can that one do it who plead so eloquently his Country's cause at the opening of the Rebellion, asking, with an emotion the most intense, the question—a question that thrilled the audience in the Church of God and stirred patriotic hearts to their profoundest depths "Who will go?" and was answered by the universal shout of the men: "In the name of the Lord God we will go." Can that preacher do it, who, when his Country called, obeyed the call, rushed to the front, bared his breast to the bullets of the enemy, and now carries a wound received in the glorious battle for the right? Can any patriotic Methodist vote for him when he believes that our Republic without the great Republican Party, would have gone down, broken, shattered and ruined, and without that party controlling the vessel it cannot be said confidently:—

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

It may be said this is a personal attack on Mr. Dill. Not at all. I have nothing against him personally, and really wish him well in in his legitimate calling. I cannot be regarded as an enemy of his family. I am friendly to his brother, who is a useful Methodist preacher. I revere and love his father, whose life has been a useful one in the gospel ministry, and therefore a grand one, and who now, on this account, wears his gray hairs as a crown of honor. But because I wish the candidate for Governor well, am a friend of his brother, and have a profound reverence and a sincere love for his father, is that any reason why I should cast my vote for Hon. A. H. Dill? Should I place my good wishes, my friendship, my love for another, above my love for my Country? Who will dare to urge such a reason why I should lay aside my conscientious political principles and vote for a man who is diametrically opposite to me in politics? Who *will* dare approach me with such a plea? With my views, I could not vote for my brother if he stood in the place of Mr. Dill.

It may be said that in my opposition to Senator Dill, I am dragging up a dead and buried issue—the spirit that gave birth to the costly and bloody War of the Rebellion. Is that spirit dead and buried? No. Visit the South and see every where proofs of this fact. An intelligent Northern lady, on a recent visit to the South, said: "No one surrendered but General Lee." And that is true. Look at the Democratic Party in Congress when the power was again in its hands. We heard again of the fatal doctrine of State Rights. The impudent Southern claims upon the Treasury of the United States for indemnity for losses in the rebellious War of the South, and other political views—the very bane of our prosperity, if not of our existence as a Nation. We have the most fraternal feeling for our brethren of the South. We are ready to do all we can for their welfare, to pour out our treasure, for instance, to aid those who are suffering from the terrible scorge, the Yellow Fever; but we do think that the time has not yet arrived when men who, if they had received their just deserts, would have died as Traitors, ought to be trusted with power. Nor should we be willing to trust with power the men of the North who gave "aid and comfort" to those who fired on the flag of the Union, and did all they could to destroy the best Government on the face of the earth. It is impudent in Southern Traitors and in their Northern sympathisers to ask so soon for the trust of political power. Let them wait for long years till the Country is fully satisfied that their repentance for the loss of vast treasure and seas of blood in their dreadful attempt to destroy the Union, is sincere, and then ask humbly to be restored to places of honor and trust in the Government of the Country. And the Country may then hear and heed their request, but it ought not to do it now.

In this note of warning am I only putting up a man of straw! No, I am not. This boast has already been made: "There are thousands of Methodists, formerly Republicans, who will vote for Hon. A. H. Dill, and their votes will elect him." Several prominent Methodist preachers of Republican proclivities have publicly declared their purpose to vote for him. Others, it is believed, intend quiezly to do the same. Recently a presiding elder was approached on the subject of his vote, and he was told if by a certain time he indicated his purpose to support Dill, such an indication would be greatly to his advantage." When the time came he wrote this reply: "For years I have supported the Republican Party; more recently I have voted the Prohibition Ticket; I cannot now support a party which has favored Rum, Slavery and Rebellion." That preacher is a brave, true man. His brethren can safely commit their appointments into his hands, and trust him in any place of responsibility, for he never will betray their interests. And it is said that a number of Methodist preachers, in view of securing their votes for the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, are now riding on the railroads on free passes. Surely this must be false. No Methodist preacher certainly can be bought like a sheep in the shambles. His desire for the good opinion of his brethren would prevent this. So bought, his brethren could never trust him again in any place of responsibility. But Methodist preachers are controlled by higher motives than the good opinion of their brethren, and this report must be a slander; it must be only an instance of the fact that strange things are sometimes said about the best and purest of men.

A METHODIST PREACHER.

One Error Plainly Refuted.

From a Speech by President Seelye, of Amherst College.

Another popular error is that there is a serious difficulty impending between capital and labor. This is a mistaken notion, I believe. There is no conflict between capital and labor. What is meant by capital? The farmer's hoe is capital. *Is there any conflict* between the farmer and his hoe? Capital is that part of a man's wealth or possessions which he uses to get more wealth. There is no conflict between capital and labor; there cannot be. There would not be any labor if there were not capital to employ it. The labour is a capitalist in himself. The very tools he works with, the very muscles he invokes to perform his task, are his capital. Again, capital is necessary to pay for labor. What in the world is there to set to work all this *unemployed labor we see and hear of* but the simple energy of capital? Capital is the essential—indeed, the only—solution of this problem. What's to be done with the idle forces of labor? Why are they *idle? For want of capital to employ* them, is it not? What will give the forces of labor employment; more capital, is it not? Therefore, the man who undertakes to say to you that there is a conflict between capital and labor I proclaim either ignorant of what he is talking about, or desirous of bringing about a condition of anarchy and the destruction of all interests at work in building up this country. It is not possible for us to have too much capital; it isn't possible for us to have too much wealth. The more wealth you have in a community the better off it is, in every sense, and especially do the laboring classes profit by the fact.

EX-SENATOR Buckalew is spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress in his district, where there is a clean democratic majority of several thousand.

ENORMOUS FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

There is no better evidence of returning prosperity to the country than is afforded in the increased traffic on all the great trunk lines of railway in the United States—particularly those leading to the seaboard. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad is already taxed to its utmost capacity, and the statement of earnings for the last two or three months shows a gratifying and encouraging increase. The Philadelphia and Erie railroad never did a heavier freight business than it is now doing, the increase having been gradual for several months. At Renovo, for instance, a person can form an excellent idea of *the enormous traffic* by seeing the yard filled with long freight trains from day to day, as they come in heavily laden with the grain of the fruitful west. This point being the end of the great mountain, or middle division, beginning at Kane, all train hands and engines are changed here, which necessarily causes a constant bustle in the yards. The heavy grades over the mountains also require additional engines to aid in moving the long trains. During the month of August 29,063 cars were moved on this division, west and east. The returns for September have not yet been compiled, but they will largely exceed those of the previous month. In addition to the heavy movement of grain the coal trade is *an important item*, and much merchandize is also going west. No idle engines are found standing in the round house at Renovo. When they come in from the road they are hurriedly cleaned and *sent out again for service.* So great has the business been of late that Division Superintendent Westfall has been compelled to obtain more heavy engines to enable him to keep the road clear of accumulating freight cars. At all hours of the night the ringing of engine bells is heard in the yard, and the rumbling of heavy trains constantly *falls* upon the ear. Not long since one hundred and ten cars, with two cabooses, were moved from Emporium to Renovo, forty-six miles, in three hours and forty minutes. The weight of the train exceeded 2,500 tons. This is considered by railroad men as a great feat in railroading—a feat, in fact, that has never been beaten by an engine of class D. At present between 1,200 and 1,300 cars are being moved daily, and yesterday there were 225 more than could be handled.

Whilst it is encouraging to witness the movement of such enormous quantities of freight, it is also encouraging to note the activity about the great machine shops in Renovo. The total number of men now employed in all the mechanical departments is 650, and whilst none of them work less than full time, many are called upon to put in extra hours, and one department runs night and day. The hum of machinery never stops in Renovo. The total number of men employed in the shops and on the division is about 1,200, and the pay roll foots up about $43,000 per month. More than two-thirds of this sum is disburred in the town, which has the effect of keeping up the life of the place and causing every branch of business to move actively and prosperously.

Notwithstanding these tangible evidences of returning prosperity, the Greenbackers are as rampant as ever, and busily engaged in decrying the condition of affairs and finding fault with the finances of the country. In the borough of Renovo they claim that they will poll one hundred votes next month. But whilst they spend a large portion of their time in grumbling and faultfinding, the roar of machinery and the ring of the anvil rise above the noise they create, and will ultimately gain the mastery.—Williamsport *Bulletin.*

STATE POLITICS.

THE Republicans of Cambria county will nominate a ticket on the 21st of October.

MCCLURE'S *Times* does its dirty work for Dill with all the zeal and foulness with which a renegado usually fulfills the covenant of his apostacy.

THE Democracy of Clinton county are in a rage at the manner in which they were sold out on the Congressional question, Representative Mackey and his friends standing entirely aloof from the canvass.

THE Mercer *Dispatch* says the Greenbackers of that county assessed Mr. Mason, candidate for Governor, $500 for local campaign expenses. He refused to pay, whereat they are wroth and threaten to "scratch" him at the polls.

NOTHING could be droller than the contortions with which the Democratic organs go at the task of proving that Dill was not a Know-Nothing. It requires ability to pull the wool over a pair of Hibernian optics, but the democratic press is experienced in that.

MEEK, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, the Democrat Curtin beat for Congress, quotes the latter's remark, "I'm fighting the Cameron ring," and says: "And the 'Cameron ring' lifts up its hind foot to scratch its left ear, as if to say, 'Is there a fly buzzing' around there anywhere?"

That Boy.

Dramatis persona.—A young American in roundabout and leggins, perched upon the fence devouring a huge piece of mince pie, and a maiden of five summers, in pantalettes, looking very wistfully at the gormand on the fence. YOUNG AMERICA—"I say, sis, does your mar make mince pies? If she does I'll bet they ain't so good as my mar's." LITTLE MISS (timidly)—"I like mince pie awful well." YOUNG AMERICA—"Well, now, that's funny: Just look here (drawing a quarter of a pie out of his jacket pocket) and it's hoss, too! Aint my mar good?" (carefully stowing it away in his pocket.) That boy is "father to the man" who must have his cigars and any other masculine luxury his contemptible selfishness craves, while his poor sickly wife must do the work of two women "(girls waste more than they earn," he says), and for the want of a little money to purchase a few bottles of D. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the sovereign remedy for female diseases and weaknesses, she is literally dying by inches—and all because of that masculine selfishness that would not divide the childish luxury with his playmate, and now tacitly refuses his wife the luxury of health.

Auditor's Notice.

Use of Thos. Connelly vs. Charles L. Black and P. E. Dries. } No. 276. Sept. Term 1878.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to distribute money in the sheriff's hands arising from the sale of defendant's real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bradford on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims upon said funds must present them or else be forever debarred from coming in upon the same. H. KING,
no48 Auditor.

Legal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Valuable Personal Property.

Notice of Administrator's sale of the personal estate of Serepta Koon, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that S. D. Freeman, administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of Serepta Koon, deceased, will sell the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of one cook stove and furniture, a number of chairs, a quantity of lumber, bedding, farming implements, &c., &c., at public vendue, at the house on the farm lately occupied by said decedent, on FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day. Terms of sale—cash.

S. D. FREEMAN,
43 ts] Adm'r, *cum testamento annexo.*

—The above sale is adjourned to take place October 15, 1878, at one o'clock p. m.
S D FREEMAN, Adm'r
Cum Testamento Anexo

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

S. D. Freeman, Administrator of the estate of Serepta Koon, deceased, late of McKean county, will sell at public vendue the real estate of the said Serepta Koon, deceased, situate, lying and being in Otto township, McKean county and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by lot No. 213, contracted to be sold to Henry Morse, and lot No. 253 of the allotment of the lands of the Bingham estate in Otto township, east by lot No. 247, south by lot No. 110, in possession of Mrs. James McCord, and by lot No. 256 conveyed to J. M. & C. C. Wright, and west by said lot No. 256, containing sixty and two-tenths acres, be the same more or less, being lot No. 255 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Otto township, and part of warrants 3354 and 3451; having thereon a one story and one-half frame house, a good spring of water and some fruit trees, about twenty acres improved. To be sold subject to a claim of the estate of A. N. Taylor, deceased, for purchase money, said claim being about $450.00 and interest from April, 1876. To be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p m of said day. Terms of sale—cash in confirmation of Administrator's deed

S D FREEMAN,
22 Adm'r, *cum testamento annexo*

—The above sale is adjourned to take place October 15, 1878, at one o'clock p. m.
S D FREEMAN, Adm'r.
Cum Testamento Anexo.

Miscellaneous.

MONEY ENOUGH

Can be saved by buying of the manufacturers direct to materially reduce the cost of furnishing your home. Bear in mind that we are manufacturing

FURNITURE

In large lots for our Wholesale Trade.—That we Sell at Retail to the People of Buffalo and Vicinity at our regular Wholesale Prices, at least 25 to 30 per cent. lower than usual Retail Prices, and guarantee every article to be as represented.

Albert Best & Co.

MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS,
39 & 41 PERRY STREET,
NEAR MAIN STREET.
BUFFALO, N Y

☞ Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory:
1844

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.



Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.



After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.
☞ Sold in Smethport by Druggists everywhere. 15 43-1y

HARD and SOFT COAL

We are now prepared to furnish first quality
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
for CASH, on delivery, at the following prices, which are subject to change of market:

Hard Coal, per ton		Soft Coal, per ton	
Lump	$3 00	Lump	$1 25
Grate	5 05	Run of mines	2 25
Egg	5 05	Nut and Slack	1 00
Stove	5 25	Slack	2 20
Chestnut	5 20		

A reduction made on car lots. Fifty cents additional for delivery.
45] GODDEN & McCLURE.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.



The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

The immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, renews and purifies the fluids, touch the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or URINARY DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle. [illegible] in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will convince you of its merits [illegible]

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for the Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
[illegible], New York.

VIGORENE

DIPTHERIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.—I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BANGOR, MAINE.—15-30 mi.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK
AT
NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever before. Our stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make, and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 00 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	13c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	23 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OAT MEAL	5c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,
Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILLINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS.
Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No......to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER

FISH BROS. & CO , Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State S CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 10, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
W. T. CALLAR, W. M.
G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. Whiteside, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J Rose, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. Miller, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. Smith, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Bej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M B. Armstrong.
Ass't Burgess—H L McCoy
Council—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—L. Rogers B D Hamlin R L Knapp E G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame
Poormasters—E F Waller O W Gallup
Justices—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Have you heard from Ohio?

—Gen. Kane was in town yesterday.

—If you've got the money, now is the time to get in your coal.

—We invite attention to the personal card at the head of the editorial page.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf

—Col. Wilcox, with his daughter, has been stopping here a few days this week.

—The Bradford Mutual is a home institution, and makes a specialty of farm property.

—A flowing well of petroleum has been struck in Germany as the result of experimental boring.

—We have no report from the seat of war on the Kinzua this week. All is said to be quiet, however.

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-8m.

—The band of tramps committed to the jail from Bradford were released this morning. They headed toward Bradford again.

—The Duke House, Duke Centre, is a comfortable place to tarry at. George spares no pains to make his guests feel at home.

—Our old stand-by, "Delta," gets even with the boys this week on the panacea business, and works in a good advertisement of his drugs.

—J. L. Andrews, Republican candidate for Sheriff, was in town on Wednesday. "Jule" cannot fail to make friends with all who make his acquaintance.

—We can see no good reason why Jno. Mullin will not yet be able to finish up his haying, as the weather still continues favorable for that branch of farming.

—Hon. W.W. Brown is doing good service for the Republican cause in Susquehanna county. In that county the Democrats and Greenbackers have consolidated.

—The Greenbackers, nothing daunted by the Ohio news, hold a meeting here this evening. Rev. Prof. Davis, their candidate for Congress, and one Watson will do the talking.

—The sewer pipes in the jail are again getting into a terribly bad condition from the lack of sufficient water to keep them thoroughly clean. What are the commissioners going to do about it?

—Wm. Ripley brought into our office yesterday a bunch of ripe strawberries which he had that morning picked in his meadow. It must be a hardy variety that will survive the frosts of October.

—Some kind friend sent Bro. Helme, of the Friendship *Register*, a mysterious package labelled "printer's ink," and he smiled audibly and "put it away." Ah, Bob, that'll never do for a blue ribbon disciple.

—A No. 8 "Wild Flower" parlor stove, in good condition, is offered for sale.—It is arranged for cooking purposes, and is just what a small family needs in place of a large, bulky cook stove. For terms, &c., apply at this office.

—Rev. J. C. Whiteside is not stationed so far from Smethport that he cannot occasionally meet his many friends here. He goes to Eldred, and we congratulate the people of that stirring town upon securing so able and worthy a pastor.

—In the list of appointments for this district by the M. E. Conference published elsewhere it will be noticed that Smethport was at the time the list was made up unprovided for. We have been unable to learn who is to be sent here.

—Some of the prisoners at the jail are up to sharp tricks. The Sheriff discovered a few days ago that some of them were in the habit of catching his chickens by means of a string with a slipping noose at the end, and putting them into their cells.

—Eight prisoners were lodged in the jail Monday, all from Bradford. We believe they were committed on the charge of vagrancy, to 30 days' hard labor. The Sheriff proposes, with the consent of the Commissioners to set them at work digging ditches.

—The Eldred fire was a bad blow for our friend T. L. Sartwell. By patient application to business for a number of years he had accumulated a nucleus of a fortune, all of which was swept away in an hour. But he is young yet, and we have no doubt will be able to weather the storm.

—Jas. Blair is in town, and as smiling and jolly as if he really believed there was a ghost of a chance of his being sent to Harrisburg.

—Our Eldred correspondent furnished us a detailed report of the fire in that place, but having already an account of it in type, from the *Express*, we are obliged to omit it.

—We are reliably informed that the McKean & Buffalo railroad has reduced its rates for carrying Equitable oil from $7.00 per car, as first agreed, to $4.00. This being so, shows a disposition on the part of that company to do the fair thing by the producers as far as in its power.

—Bills have been posted announcing the next meeting of the Port Allegany Driving Park Association on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 18 and 19. On the first day will be entered the three minute and the 2.40 class. On the second day will occur three races, for horses six year old and under, that have no record, the free to all race, and the running race. The Port Allegany Band will furnish the music, and rare sport is promised.

—Mr. Fuller, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, has withdrawn, and our friend Jule Andrews has been nominated in his place. Mr. Andrews is a gentleman calculated to do honor to the position, and we shall do all in our power to further his election, as he is in every way capacitated for the office, and personally stands above reproach.—*Bradford Breeze.*

—The drunken tramp printer who was here last week *representing himself* to be a Derrick reporter did send a report to that paper, which was published under the head of "Smethport District," and "From our Special Reporter." It was a wonderfully got up report. Out of a total of *seven* paragraphs, there were but *two* containing anything near the truth! Are all the *Derrick* reports from its "special reporters" as reliable?

—The officers of Clermont Lodge No. 949, I. O. O. F., were installed Saturday, Oct. 5, by D. D. G. M. M. C. Kilbourn, assisted by P. G. B. Buckley, P. G. L. Kennedy, and J. H. Hill. The following officers were installed:

N. G.—James Morgan.
V. G.—Andrew Reynolds.
Secretary—W. E. Butts.
For Representative to Grand Lodge—Robert Dick.

Ten members from Tuna Lodge, No. 411, were present. They speak in high terms of the very hospitable manner in which they were entertained at Clermont.

—We have not time for extended mention of the Greenback meeting this evening. Prof. Davis made a good impression, as did all the speakers except Mervyn, and it is but just to say that he simply made an ass of himself. He undertook to criticise the Republican and Democratic candidates and only succeeded in making himself ridiculous. We are of course opposed to the election of Mr. Brawley, and believe that for many good reasons he is not entitled to the office and should not be elected, yet we cannot too severely censure the uncalled for personal slur indulged in by this man Mervyn. The party should muzzle Mervyn, by all means.

—The following we clip from the Williamsport *Banner*, which would, no doubt, be heartily endorsed by the taxpayers if enforced in this county, and also save considerable expense: "Cannot something be done to stop the numerous petty suits which take up the time of our criminal court, and involve so heavy an expense to our county? Year by year they have grown more numerous, until it has become a grievance needing early and radical remedy. There is no reason in the world why a majority of cases now sent up to court should not be finally disposed of before a justice and jury in localities where they originate. If this could be done it would limit the costs largely to the litigants and save the county thousands of dollars annually. Why should peacable and law-abiding people have to pay such heavy taxes in order to satisfy the personal spites of those who seem to love litigation and to keep their neighborhoods in a turmoil?"

Girls Wanted.

I want to hire two good girls to do house work. The best of wages will be paid—to capable girls. Apply at the jail. C. S. King, 2t

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit 47-tf.

On the Right Track.

We are pleased to note the fact that our sprightly neighbor, the Bradford Daily *Breeze*, has hoisted the Republican standard, placed the state and county ticket at the head of its editorial columns, and promises to give the ticket and the principles of the party a hearty support. A newspaper without political principles is seldom worthy of support, and we are sure the *Breeze* will never have cause to regret that it has dared to stand by what it believes to be right.

Republican Meetings.

Rooms of Republican County Com., }
Bradford, Pa., Oct. 7, 1878. }

Public Meetings, to be addressed by able Republican speakers, will be held as follows, to wit:

Monday, October 14th, at Dallas.
Tuesday, October 15th, at Alton.
Wednesday, October 16th, at Gillmor.
Thursday, October 17th, at Eldred.
Friday, October 18th, at Bradford.
Saturday, October 19th, at Rixford.
Monday, October 21st, at Custer city.
Tuesday, October 22d, at Duke Centre.
Wednesday, October 23d, at Foster School House.
Thursday, October 24th, at Ceres.
Friday, October 25th, at Annin Creek.
Saturday, October 26th, at Kendall.
Monday, October 28th, at Farmer's Valley.
Tuesday, October 29th, at Smethport.
Wednesday, October 30th, at Clermont.
Thursday, October 31st, at Norwich.
Friday, November 1st, at Kane.
Saturday, November 2d, at Sawyer City.

These meetings will be addressed by one or more of the following named gentlemen, together with other noted speakers from abroad: W. B. Chapman, Esq., of Erie, Pa.; E. R. Mayo, Esq., of Eldred; N. B. Smiley, Esq., of Bradford; Robert H. Rose, Esq., of Smethport, and S. W. Smith, Esq. of Port Allegany.

Citizens of all parties are invited to attend. R. B. Stone, Chairman.
T. J. Melvin, Secretary.

The Eldred Fire.

From the Eldred Express Extra of Oct. 7.

Last night, or early this morning, the citizens of Eldred were aroused by the screaching of whistles and ringing of bells, while the cry of FIRE! FIRE! brought terror to the heart, as each one rushed forth to ascertain where the element was doing its destructive work.

It was soon discovered that Hamlin & Co.'s large building was wrapped in flames, and that by no possible effort, with the means at hand, could it be saved from destruction. The building, which has been enlarged by an extensive addition, was among the finest structures in town, and as it became evident that it was doomed to a fiery fate, the few that attempted to quench the flames dropped back with many regrets to see so fine a building destroyed.

The fire when first seen seemed to be on the porch and in the front part of the store, but soon spread the entire length of the building, indeed the flames spread so rapidly that it is thought the floor must have been saturated with oil. No attempt was made to save the goods, as the front entrance was barricaded by a seething mass of flames when the first man reached the spot. The people awakened by the wierd screaming of two locomotives that were standing near the depot, came rushing from all directions to lend their aid. The small building between the fire and Barden & Robart's store was soon torn down and scattered up and down the street. It was at this time thought that Barden & Robart's store could be saved. Water was brought, and some brave ones stood at the windows trying to keep the sides of the building wet, but the heat was so intense that their efforts were in vain. The proprietors now unlocked the doors and the work of removing the goods commenced. Everyone seemed willing to work, and a busy throng soon cleared the shelves and counters in the front part of the store. The building was by this time on fire, and the black smoke which poured from the upper windows showed the rapid strides of the monster. While this was being transacted strenuous efforts were being made to save the building on the other side of Hamlin & Co.'s store, and by the utmost bravery of a few, whose names appear below, they were crowned with success. The new jewelry store owned by E. P. Carter, was the point where perhaps the most was at stake, for had this burned it would have been an easy matter for the firey fiend to sweep away Hicks' Hotel and probably the Bennett House. Although Carter's building caught fire several times, it was not for a moment abandoned. The roof, and sides were kept wet by certain ones when others were utterly unable to endure the scorching heat, and these men are worthy of great praise for their mighty efforts. The rescue of this building is largely due to some brackets which were furnished by H. W. Holden, and used on the roof. Without them it would have been impossible for any one to ascend the roof as quickly as was necessary. Another building that seemed doomed was the one opposite Barden & Robart's, and owned by G. W. Colegrove, and used as a tin shop. This was saved only through the greatest effort of Mr. Colegrove, who could illy afford to lose his building. He expresses his thanks to Edward McFaden, Thomas McNally, "Fling" and others who so nobly assisted him. The heat was so intense that the windows were broken and the wood-work scorched to a blister, but Mr. Colegrove, although suffering greatly, never gave up hope of saving his building. He lives in the upper part, and the furniture had all been removed, for it was at one time considered impossible to keep the element away. The goods were also partly removed from the Blue Front drug store, and several other buildings on this side of the street. Carter's building was entirely emptied without any loss, and also Hicks' Hotel, although a chandelier was broken in attempting to remove it by Mr. Hicks.

The insurance on Hamlin's building is unknown, and loss can only be estimated. Barden and Robarts were insured for $1,500 on estimate that $12,000 worth of goods were in the store. As before stated, the largest share that were in the front part of the store were saved, but necessarily much was overlooked. In the back room was a large stock of hardware and provisions, including sixty barrels of flour, which was lost.

The Post-office was saved entire, and will be kept in Mr. Barden's house, until a more suitable place is obtained.

The rooms above Barden & Robarts store, were partly occupied as offices and the family of E. W. Murray, who lived in the front rooms.

Mr. Murray lost nearly everything and was uninsured.

The others, who occupied rooms above the store are as follows: E. R. Mayo and B. E. Cutler, slight loss; fully insured. J. S. Baker, loss $80. The *Eagle* office, loss $700; insured. 'Squire Moses, loss unknown. As the newspaper department of the *Eagle* is still located at Emporium, the fire will not interfere with the issuing of their paper. It will come out as usual next Saturday.

Barden & Robarts valued their building at $3,500. They will rebuild at once. They estimate their loss at $15,000; insurance as before stated.

A noticeable act of heroism connected with the fire is that of S. A. Young, Frank Hull and A. Martin, who ascended the roof of Carter's building, and were instrumental in keeping back the flames. Also Wm. Ward, Wm. Geist and Mr. Douglass fought bravely.

After the danger was over the Bennett House with great generosity served refreshments to all who would partake of them, and the name of P. E. Calhoun, one of the proprietors, is mentioned as one of the efficient workers.

Other losses as follows: Dr. Balfour, who had an office in Hamlin & Co.'s store—loss on books, surgical instruments, fire arms, &c., $1,000; E. P. Carter $30.

J. S. Hicks $60; C. White $30; G. W. Colegrove $25.

Since the above was written, Hamlin & Co.'s safe has been opened and the contents found to be nearly uninjured. It is said that it contained $1500 in money and securities.

The Cotter Case.

By an oversight no mention was made in our last issue of the disposition made by the Court of the case of ex-District Attorney P. R. Cotter. There are many queries in regard to it and some misapprehensions, and it is well to state that the court refused to grant a motion for a new trial, and made absolute the rule suspending Mr. Cotter from practice at this bar.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Eldred, Pa., Oct. 8, 1878.

Since the fire trade of every kind has been brisk and labor in good demand.... The new Eldred Hotel is rapidly progressing and the walls are up three stories high. Mr. Gable, who is interested in the concern, says they will have it enclosed in about a week. There are several other buildings in progress which will soon be ready for use.... There was quite a case of some interest to some of the parties, came off recently at the Central House. Of course we will not personate or call any names, but communicate the item as I got it, as follows: There was a stranger called at a late hour of the night and told the landlord that he wanted to see a certain lady, calling her name, who was working there and was told that she was at bed and asleep; he replied that he must see her at all hazzards for he had a girl of hers 6 years old, to whom he was the father. So she was brought out and came to find out there was another man paying his respects to her and were engaged to be married. And about this time another lady came around and claimed this man for her husband, since which time I have not seen either of the parties and have been informed that they have both departed.... There has been a new bell purchased for the new U. B. Church, and Elder Bennett will preach there at 10½ o'clock a. m. on Sunday, the 20th of this month.... Hoffman & Dalrymple have moved their drug store from Rixford to this place.... There is considerable excitement up Meeks Creek and Haymaker City is growing quite rapidly, and oil men, operators, drillers, merchants, mechanics, painters and in fact all tradesmen are each and all going in for a share. There are some half dozen or more rigs up and some of them are drilling, and about as many more that are down and doing from 20 to 30 bbls on an average.... The wells on Indian Creek are doing and opening up much better than was first anticipated or supposed.... There is a test well being started on the Benham farm at the head of Windfall hollow by Roter & Clemminger, and another on the top of the hill between the latter place and Kansas branch.... There are now quite lively times, too, up that branch.... Vandergrift & Forman have some six wells in progress, besides four that are down, and doing some 25 or 30 bbls. each.... Dorsey are some other parties are also putting up rigs on different lots and leases, and the Keating oil Co., or Foreman & Vandegrift are grading for a 25,000 barrel tank, in a central position where they can use it for storage.... It is proposed to call the new oil town up and around that point, McCardle City, after Mr. McCardle who is Foreman's foreman.... It is said that Duke Center is likely after all to be a lively town. Indeed it looks and seems considerably like it when the hands are at work on the three or four 25,000 barrel tanks that are now in progress. The merchants and all hands say that there is a decided improvement in business. .... The plank road also is progressing from the Topeka school house down toward Prentiss Vale.... There is a great amount of business done at the depot.—The platform is always very much crowded and causes much inconvenience to passengers in getting off and on the cars. .... There was a big race to-day on the railroad. As the noon train was going up a horse got upon the track at the Windfall crossing and ran before the engine clear up to Lovejoy's west line, above Prentiss Vale, or about two and a half miles.... While at the Duke depot I noticed that Mr. Marsh, the agent, is very pleasantly domiciled on Sprague avenue. Mr. W. W. Bullis is the assistant agent.

RIXFORD.

The J. W. Smith well, No. 2, above the railroad and at the edge of the woods on the Frank Barton lot, is down about 900 feet.... The D. O. Day well, No. 3, on McCullough farm, is in with a show for 30 to 40 barrels.... The Cooper, No. 3, is also finished and doing 30 to 40 barrels. .... Fogle & Cornelius well is down about 600 feet, Tolm Mills 900 feet, D. Clark, N. 3, 1000 feet, Foster & Ward 1000 feet; Brookins, N. 3, on the flat, is down 1000 feet, and their No. 3, is just starting and down about 75 feet. The H. Dean & Co. well is down and doing some 30 to 40 barrels. The Brenan well on the hill south of town is due. Sumner, Pratt & Co., on the Failing lot, are starting up. The well on the Allen lot is about ready to start, and the Johnson rig is also nearly ready for business. The Dodge well is down about 200 feet.... I am reliably informed that there is another house of ill-fame in Rixford. The citizens in that part of the village feel that it is a disgrace to allow the nuisance to remain there undisturbed. I would suggest that they read one of Ben. Hogan's sermons and heed his advice. It would be an admonition and a blessing to all who patronize this infamous den of iniquity.... Rey. W. Miller received a handsome donation from the citizens of Rixford at the house of M. G. Dennis, last Friday evening, where they had a very pleasant time, the amount realized being about $60.... There are several wells in progress up the valley toward the summit by Chambers, which are about completed. Asa Say well is nearly completed. Tollman & Co. on the Getchel lease is down some 700 or 800 feet, and some others in progress.... Delta is on the belt and don't allow himself ever to get off as was intimated last week by some of the boys in the absence of the editor. Probably the numbers were incorrect on the manuscript, as might have been the case. I am thankful, however, for the compliment in advertising the Panacea, as it is as good an article as can be found in the market, and all who use it will readily attest to that statement.

Delta.

New Pipe Line Threatened.

Should the United Lines transfer their northern interests to the organization controlled by Mr. Bostrick, and fresh discriminations be made against Bradford oil, many of the strongest producers propose to lay a pipe to Buffalo and thus secure a new outlet for their product. The feeling is growing constantly in favor of asserting the rights of the people, who want to know whether the law is sufficient for their protection, even if Tom Scott and Rockafeller should have to come down from their toplofticał elevation and tell their experience with rebates, drawbacks and discriminations. Let the processions move on.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Congressional Conference.

The Republican conferees for the different counties forming the Sixteenth congressional district assembled in Williamsport last week Thursday afternoon. The conference organized in the reading room of the Herdic House, the following conferees being present:

Cameron—J. W. Cochran, Robt. Rothrock, Miles Bull.

Lycoming—Dr. G. H. Cline, John M. Bowman, H. T. Ames.

McKean—R. B. Stone, C. S. King, W. I. Lewis.

Potter—Walter Wells, H. T. Reynolds, Geo. W. Colvin.

Sullivan—Daniel H. Huckell, Jacob Lorah, Lewis Zaner.

Tioga—A. Alba, David Cameron, Hugh Young.

An organization was effected by the selection of Mr. Lewis Zaner, of Sullivan, as president, and Messrs. A. Alba and W. I. Lewis, as secretaries.

A motion, made by H. T. Ames, Esq., to nominate John I. Mitchell, by acclamation, as congressman for the XVIth district, was promptly carried.

A committee was appointed, consisting of H. T. Ames, J. W. Cochran, and D. T. Huckell, to notify Mr. Mitchell of his nomination.

The committee brought the nominee before the conference, when he made a *brief* speech returning his thanks and expressing confidence in the prospects for the success of the Republican ticket. He guaranteed that Tioga was all right and would give a result that would be entirely satisfactory to the Republican party. He gave it as his opinion that organization and earnest work were necessary, and that there should be no hesitation now when the prospects of success were before them.

On motion of Hugh Young, the conference adjourned, after which congratulations were tendered the nominee.

Conference Appointments.

OLEAN DISTRICT.

L. A. Stevens, Presiding Elder.

Olean	E. B. Williams
Portville	O. M. Leggett
Allegany	P. N. Beers
Hinsdale	J. H. Johnson
Cuba	J. J. Paih
Friendship	R. K. Pierce
Belmont	J. D. Monroe
Ellicottville	G. H. Van Vradenburg
Bradford	J. A. Copeland
Limestone	R. C. Graves
Alton	To be supplied
East Otto	W. Bradley
Otto	T. E. Clayton
Holland	J. G. Tate
East Ashford	D. A. Parcell
Arcade	F. D. Goodrich
Machias	M. D. Jackson
Rushford	S. C. Daly
Centerville	J. H. Underhill
Kendall	D. S. Copeland
Custer City	E. G. Piper
Frankinville	J. H. Freeland
Angelica	E. P. Hubbell
Belfast	J. A. Smith
Andover	H. Butlin
Wellsville	E. A. Rice
Scio	J. F. Brown
Whitesville	R. Canfield
Ulysses	S. D. Pickett
Oswayo	Cole
Coudersport	E. Wood
Bolivar	A. B. Kelley
Ceres	W. Burrows
Port Allegany	A. T. West
Eldred	J. C. Whiteside
Smethport	
Clermont	J. Woolton
Stannard's Corners	A. I. Blanch
Foster Brook	
Duke Center	James Van Kirk

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Dental Notice.

Dr. Lewis will be at the Wright House on Monday, Oct. 21, and remain during the week. Those in need of dental services will please call at his rooms.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c. Aug. 22. m-3

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
15-36 eow26t.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of Parmelee's Great Blood and Liver Purifier.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copabia and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At length the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by numbers of the leading Physicians; yet, notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-diluvians will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $2; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 915 Race st., Philadelphia.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Prominent among the wonderful discoveries of the 19th century for the alleviation of human suffering stand Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Golden Relief. They cure pain in stomach, constipation, diarrhœa, liver and blood diseases.

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of *sleeplessness* is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. It invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents regular size, $1.00. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa 15-15 e o w, 1 y

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mothers that fifteen minutes of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? Dare you neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

General Election Proclamation.

Whereas, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth." It is enjoined on the sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, C. S. KING, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the fifth day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

An further the first section of the act of March 31, 1864:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16 1873.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.—*Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.—*Fourth*—Of twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election, and going to and returning therefrom.

Whereas, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution of laws of any State or the laws of any territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite, or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section he shall for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs on such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

An act entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

Sec. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Sec. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the presence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming a right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The same affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of 21 and under 22 years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year, or if a native born citizen of the state and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally-list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualification of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words to be added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on lists of persons voting at such election.

Sec. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it is the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive the second vote on the day, by virtue of same certificate except, where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization.

Sec. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted, and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector.

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridan of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before 12 o'clock meridan of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet be filed and the day, and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like others are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto forthwith deliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the Court of Common Pleas may designate at the place provided as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.—Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

Also Section 3 of the the act approved the 18th day of February, 1874:

Sec. 3. In all elections hereinafter the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be exclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein and where the persons offering to vote claims the right of payment of tax, the receipt of such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof if such persons do not produce such receipt then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the River school house.

The borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The borough of Bradford at the school house on School street, in said borough.

The township of Bradford at the school house in Tarport (Kendall borough.)

The township of Ceres at house of E. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon at Coffee Run school house.

The borough of Duke Center at the school house in said borough.

The township of Eldred at Eldred hotel.

The township of Hamlin at school house near J. E. B. White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrison's.

The borough of Kendall at the school house in said borough.

The township of Keating at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of Mrs. Sallie Palmer.

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette Corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C. R. Burdick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Duke Center.

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "old school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the poll shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and close at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and places the qualified electors will vote by ballot for the following officers to be elected, namely:

For one person for Governor of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Representative in Congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District of this Commonwealth.

For one person to represent McKean county in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Prothonotary, &c., of the county of McKean.

For one person for Sheriff of the county of McKean.

One person for District Attorney of the county of McKean.

For two persons for County Commissioners of the county of McKean.

Two persons for Auditors of the county of McKean.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport, this first day of October, A. D. 1878, and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

C. S. King,
Sheriff of McKean County.
Smethport, October 1, 1878.

Legal.

Executors Notice.

Letters testamentory upon the estate of *Philetus Gallup*, deceased, late of Keating township, McKean county, Pa., have been issued to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and there having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Laura Ann Gallup,
A. D. Gallup. Executors.
15-46-6w

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a charter erecting a corporation to be known as The Kendall Water Company, said corporation to be located in the Borough of Kendall, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and its object to be the supplying of the Borough of Kendall and its citizens with water for fire and domestic purposes.

C. D. LONGFELLOW.
Sept. 27, 1878.—n43

Notice.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be held a meeting of the stockholders of the Kendall & Eldred Railroad Company, at the office of the Company in Eldred, McKean County, Pa., on the 29th day of October, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from 900 shares of $100 each, to 1500 shares of $100 each.

Dated, August 19, 1878. C. S. CARY,
42-tm Secretary.

Notice.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be held a meeting of the stockholders of the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad Company, at the office of the Company in Eldred, McKean County, Pa., on the 28th day of October, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company from 3000 shares of $100 each, to 1500 shares of $100 each.

Dated, August 19, 1878. C. S. CARY,
42-tm Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Serepta Koon, deceased, late of Otto township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. D. FREEMAN,
47-6t Administrator.

Miscllaneous.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

☞ Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure (without medicine)* of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. 15-49 y1

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Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.

Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a Dull Finish, but this season the

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Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg, bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE.
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These Boots have the Patent Metal Heel Plate, which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent

Outside Stationary Strap

Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.

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THE CANDIDATES FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Their Legislative Records Considered—Fertig a Dead Failure—His Attempts to Belittle the Work of his Able Opponent—A Few Facts for the People.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 30, 1878.

The Pittsburgh *Post* published, a few days since, a letter from Titusville, Fertig's home, attempting to magnify Fertig's services to oil men and belittle Senator Stone's.

With the intelligent producers who closely watched the efforts of the two men in the Senate this is a hopeless task. They know who stood the brunt of the battle in their behalf, and no string of falsehoods like those in the letter mentioned can change their opinions. Let us glance a moment at some of its statements.

It says "of the nineteen democratic members of the Senate, fourteen voted for the free pipe bill." The record shows only ten Democratic Senators voting for it. (Leg. Record, page 418.) It asserts "Senator Fertig had not a Democratic colleague from the oil region." When did Clarion county cease to be a part of the oil region, and why should Corbett, its Democratic Senator, who introduced the bill and was vastly more prominent in its advocacy than Fertig, be ignored?

Again it says, "Stone and his Republican colleagues from the oil region could not secure the votes of a solitary Republican Senator beyond the limits of the oil counties." Of course the power that severed Clarion county from the oil regions could annex Erie and Mercer and Allegheny and Bradford counties to it.

All the other statements in the letter are equally false.

Why should any Democrat wish to provoke an examination of Fertig's achievements in the Senate? What did he ever do except to passively vote? why is it that he is recorded on less than half the roll calls in the Senate? Didn't he know how to vote, or was he at home attending to his private business as he was when the free pipe bill came up for first reading in the Senate? Where does the record show that he ever raised his voice in behalf of the oil men! Not in the Senate surely. Not in committee, for none of their bills went to any committee of which he was a member. He did manage to read in place the *printed* anti-discrimination bill, prepared by the producers and sent him, and then turned it over to Senator Stone to manage and have passed.

Mr. Fertig may be a very successful oil producer and estimable gentleman, but he got widely beyond his sphere when he entered the Senate.

On the other hand Senator Stone has left a record in the Senate of which he and his constituents way well be proud. Few men in so short a term of service ever rose to as commanding a position in its deliberations. Few men have served their constituents as ably, faithfully and zealously as he. He was chairman of the Judiciary General Committee, the leading committee of the Senate. To it went the Free Pipe bill, the anti-discrimination bill, and the "Pipe Line Examiner bill." For each bill he obtained from the committee a favorable report and made it himself. In the debate on the Free Pipe bill, his speeches were conceded to be the ablest and most zealous and earnest uttered in its favor. The Anti-discrimination bill was managed by him in the Senate, called up and passed on his motion as shown by the record. The "Pipe Line Examiner bill," so called, was introduced by him, reported by him and at his request the rules suspended on two successive days to secure its passage, a repeated courtesy extended to no other bill during the session, and within a week from the time it was introduced it passed the Senate finally. In defeating the proposed changes of the Limited Partnership law, and on all measures, he was specially watchful and zealous of the interests of the oil producers.

With those interests Senator Stone has long been identified. In the first fight for a free pipe bill, in 1871, when he was a member of the House, he was one of its most determined and zealous advocates and ablest defenders. From that time on his sympathies, his convictions and his interests have all been with the oil men in their fight against corporate monopolies and oppression. He belongs to no ring, is identified with no clan in politics. His nomination was secured by the zealous efforts of the oil men, while his competitor Fertig's nomination was forced upon the oil men contrary to their wishes and against the protest of the delegates from his own county, by Wallace and the Democratic ring leaders.

Considering all those things, the ability, the training and the experience of the two men, can any one doubt which would make the most efficient and creditable Lieutenant Governor?

Tracks of Antediluvian Giants.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, writing from Bellona, N. Y., at the west end of Seneca lake, has this interesting statement of fossil footprints in the limestone rocks. In the bed of the stream, just above the village of Bellona, is a rock about fifty feet square uncovered at low water. It is entirely covered with footprints, deep into the rock, of men and birds and extinct animals. They are as clearly defined as the footprints of the children who had played on the damp bank the morning I visited the glen. Some of these human footprints are very small and delicate, others are large, shockingly large, yet retaining their symmetry. The distinctness of these tracks and their relative position preclude any doubt of their character, even to an unscientific observer. I was particularly interested in one set of footprints especially large and distinct. I obtained some plaster and stereotyped that foot, and it rests on my table as I write, a veritable monument of departed greatness. I found tracks of some animal in this rock, which measure nearly thirty inches in length—I mean distinctive tracks, several times repeated, with such exactness of outline as to identify the species to which the animal belonged. These rocks are a favorite resort of geologists from all parts of the country. The layer of limestone upon the surface of which the footprints appear is about two feet in thickness.

CARL SCHURZ recently made an able speech on the finances at Cincinnati. It demolished many of the absurd theories of the Greenbackers, and will have a good effect on the campaign in the Buckeye State.

Miscellaneous.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

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FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

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Jas. N. Matthews, } Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

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Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases.

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of *J. Haydock*, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each. 15-42 y1) HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

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and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution: chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and prepared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving Insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fancy salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it *should* be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:

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OFFICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Aeck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard, Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or block in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

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None run it but to love it;
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Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

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It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will out*wear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

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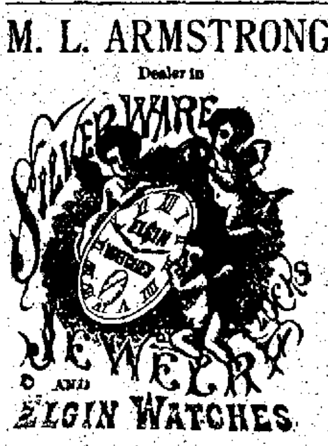
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WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-22 y1

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The subscriber offers for sale

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PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
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Houses Built Entire.

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C. H. WOLTERS, } v15 n31

Lines of Travel.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until farther notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40 am
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee L've	11.35 a.m	5.20 a.m	8.25 pm
Frisbee	11.40	5.36 †	8 35
Cory's	11.42 *	......	8 41
Farmers Valley	11.51	5.45 †	8 51
Smethport	12.05	6.05 †	9 00
Crosby	12.15 *	6.15 *	......
Colegrove	12.18	6.21 †	......
Hamlin	12.23 *	6.30 *	......
Werawag	12.40 *	6.46 *	......
Clermont Arr	12.55	7.00	......

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, Lve	1.20 p.m	7.20 a.m	......
Werawag	1.35 *	7.30 *	......
Hamlin	1.46 *	7.50 †	......
Colegrove	1.50	7.56 †	......
Crosby	1.55 *	8.01 †	......
Smethport	2.13	8.25	9.05 pm
Farmers Valley	2.25	8.39	9.14
Cory's	2.30	......	9.22
Frisbee	2.38	8.51	9.25
Larabee, Arr	2.45	9.00	9.35

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

Olean, Bradford & Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6 30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8 20a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 8 00.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11 00.

2 00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 3 50 p m making close connection for Buffalo.

3 00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 3 30.

5 00 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6 50.

5 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 6 00.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 8 10.

9 35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11 15.

12 40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50, Train leaving Buffalo at 7 34 on the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 00 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 50 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 3 20.

9 50 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4 35 on B., N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	21					
	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton. L've	9 30	3 85	3 10	12 35	8 22	10 27
Limestone "	7 55	10 23	4 33	12 38	8 42	10 46
Babcock "	10 08	10 50	4 43	12 45	8 60	....
Kendall "	10 12	11 20	4 52	12 77	8 50	11 15
Bradford. Arr	10 15	11 30	4 54	1 00	9 00	11 17
Bradford. L've	10 45	....	4 25	1 20	....	....
DeGolia "	11 05	....	5 08	1 30	....	....
Custer City "	11 10	....	5 10	1 33	....	....
Lewis Run "	11 25	....	6 .6	....	....	....
Big Shanty "	11 37	....	6 29	....	....	....
Crawfords "	11 55	....	6 41	....	....	....
Alton "	12 15	....	4 51	....	....	....
Gilesville Arr	12 25	....	5 03	....	....	....

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	20					
	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Gilesville. L've	6 40	....	....	....	....	....
Alton "	6 48	....	....	....	1 58	....
Crawfords "	6 53	....	....	....	2 05	....
Big Shanty "	7 12	....	....	....	2 20	....
Lewis Run "	7 20	....	....	....	2 27	....
Custer City "	7 18	....	....	1 45	3 43	....
DeGolia "	7 35	....	....	1 50	3 50	....
Bradford. Arr	7 55	....	....	2 00	4 05	....
Bradford. L've	8 00	6 20	6 25	2 20	5 20	6 30
Kendall "	8 05	6 30	6 35	2 25	5 28	6 36
Babcock "	8 12	6 31	6 50	2 28	5 35	....
Limestone "	8 21	6 50	7 06	2 39	5 46	6 47
Carrollton. Arr	8 45	7 00	7 35	3 00	6 05	7 20

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 40 a m, arriving at Carrollton 10 30 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 40 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 40, and Custer City 5 00 p m.

Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

☞ Through tickets to all points at the very lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.23; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.02; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.30; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.59; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.26, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.39; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.52; Eldred, 11.06; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.23; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 11.15 p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.06; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Westons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.33; Port Allegany, 8.45 p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:00 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.19; Sartwell, 6.24; Larrabees, 6.25 Eldred, 7.12; State Line, 7.26; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.16; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.48; Machias, 9.06; Yorkshire, 9.14; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.41; Wales, 9.52; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.33; Turtle Point, 2.42; Sartwell, 2.48; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.29; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.56; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.27; Machias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.00; Protection, 5.18; Holland, 5.22; Wales, 5.30; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison's, 5.53; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.03; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia......11.55 p. m
" " " Warren......4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton......5.00 p. m
" " " Corry......6.00 p. m
" " arr. at Erie......7.35 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane......6.30 a. m
" " " Warren......7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton......8:00 a. m
" " " Corry......9.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie......10.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie......11.30 a. m
" " " Corry......1.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton......3.03 p. m
" " " Warren......3.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia......7.00 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie......4.10 p. m
" " " Corry......6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton......7.05 p. m
" " " Warren......7.20 p. m
" " arr. at Kane......9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 3, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8,†	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 4.
D'kirk, L've	......	1.05 p. m.	......	7.00 a. m.
Lt' Val. "	......	2.53 "	......	8.48 "
Salam'ca"	7.55am	3.55 p. m.	......	9.13 "
Olean "	8.40	4.10 "	......	10.01 "
Cuba "	9.07	4.40 "	......	10.25 "
Genesee "	10.03	5.39 "	......	11.45 "
Andover"	......	......	......	12.03 pm
H'ls'lle L've	11.05am	6.35 p m	12.55am	1.50
Elmira Arr.	1.07pm	8.41 "	2.30 "	4.30
B'hm'ton "	2.56	10.05 "	4.25 "	7.20
P't Jervis "	7.15 "	3.35 a m	9.15 "	
New York"	10.25pm	7.35 a m	12.25pm	......

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.25 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.47, Forestville 6.00, Smith's Mills 6.09, Perrysburg 7.10, Dayton 7.27, Cattaraugus 8.47, Little Valley 9.30, Salamanca 10.27, Great Valley 10.44, Carrollton 11.35, Vandalia 11.48, Allegany 12.11 p m, Olean 12.45, Hinsdale 1.20, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3.35, Belvidere 4.15, Phillipsville 4.40, Scio 5.30, Genesee 5.57, Andover 6.55, Alfred 7.45, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.40 p m.

6 15 a m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12 15 p m.

6 25 a m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 6 45, Phillipsville 7 00, Scio 7 20, and arrives at Genesee at 7 55 a m.

9 20 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sheridan 9 37, Forestville 9 50, Smith's Mills 10 03, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 17, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 27, Allegany 12 52, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 30, Cuba 2 24, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 20, Phillipsville 3 35, Scio 3 55, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 46, Alfred 5 19, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 55 p m.

9 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 9 31, Forestville 9 42, Smith's Mills 9 50, Perrysville 10 16, Dayton 10 25, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 24, and arriving at Salamanca at 11 50 a m.

6 05 p m, dailey from Dunkirk. Stops at all stations, arriving at Carrollton at 8 20 p m.

5 20 p m, except Sundays. From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 5 42, Allegany 5 45, Olean 5 55.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.*	No. 9. †	1.*
New Y'k L've	7,00 p.m.	7,00 p.m.	9,00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10,55 "	"	12,13 pm
H'ville L've	6,15 am	12,20pm	8,55 pm
Andover L've	....	1,05 p m	....
Genesee "	9,17 "	1,34 "	9,57 pm
Cuba ...... "	10,17 "	2,22 "	10,49 "
Olean...... "	10,40 "	2,50 "	11,15 "
G't Valley "	11,11 "	3,38 "	....
Salamanca Arr.	11,20 "	3,43 "	11,50 "
Cleveland "	7,05 p m	....	....
Cincinnati "	6,00 a m	....	....
G't Valley L've.	11,47 p m	4,15 a m	12,22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1,30 "	5,40 p m	2,30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

5,30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5,56, Alfred 6,25, Andover 7,16, Genesee 8,04, Scio 8,30, Phillipsville 8,55, Belvidere 9,45, Friendship 10,10, Cuba 11,17, Hinsdale 11,53, Olean 11,22, Allegany 11,45, p m, Allegany 12,48, Vandalia 1,30, Carrollton 2,25, Great Valley 2,58, Salamanca 4,10, Little Valley 5,00, Cattaraugus 5,32, Dayton 7,05, Perrysburg 7,19, Smith's Mills 7,56, Forrestville 8,17, Sheridan 8,37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9,00 p m.

7 02 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 8 15.

8 25 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 8 40, Vandalia 9 03, arriving at Carrollton 9 10 p m.

4.00 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.40 p m.

Sundays train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 15, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr.	2 10	6 55	2 40	9 05
Windfall	1 55	6 45	2 29	8 53
Prentice Vale	1 45	6 34	2 19	8 45
Duke Centre	1 34	5 25	2 11	8 34
Rixford	1 18	5 10	2 05	8 30
Summit City	12 46	4 63	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd	12 30	4 42	1 30	7 58
Dallas City	12 22	4 32	1 25	7 47
Sawyer City	12 03	4 22	1 13	7 35
Lafferty	11 52	4 15	1 03	7 28
Tarport	11 40	4 08	12 54	7 21
Bradford. Lv	11 35	4 00	12 46	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford. Arr.	8 47	1 33	5 10	10 15
Tarport	8 42	1 27	5 05	10 02
Lafferty	8 35	1 20	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City	8 30	1 13	4 48	9 41
Dallas City	8 18	1 03	4 38	9 23
Little Boyd	8 12	12 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City	8 02	12 46	4 21	9 00
Rixford	7 35	12 19	3 55	8 30
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 05	2 42	8 00
Windfall	7 14	11 53	2 33	7 46
Eldred, Lv	7 00	11 45	2 25	7 35

Miscellaneous.

J D YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

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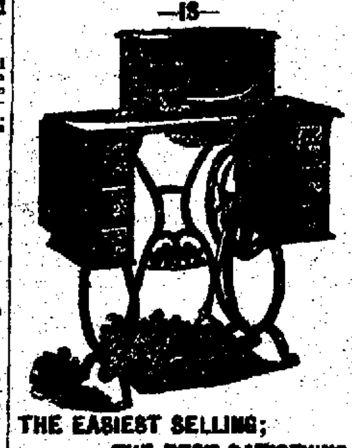
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Miscellaneous

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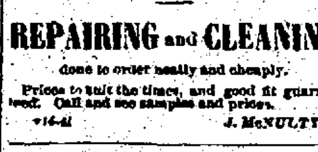
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